

is of a light brownish tinge; so much so is this the case that the transverse macular bands are very indistinct. The secondaries of the female, which is smaller than the male, and is also pinned to show the under surface, are likewise suffused with a light brown tinge."

Mr. Gerhard says the male has the tuft of hairs near the base of the hind tibiae. Unless it can be shown that the description of *montivagus* represents something different from these types, *montivagus* Reak. becomes a synonym of *syrichtus* Fab.

A new *Tachytes* from Georgia (Hymenop.: Larridae).

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Tachytes auricomans n. sp.

♂. Color, pile and wing color as in *crassus*, the golden pubescence very pronounced. Length 16 mm.

Agrees in structure and sculpture with *crassus*, except in the following points: segments 4 and following of the antennae are less rounded out beneath than are those of *crassus*; the vertex less narrowed; (in *crassus* the least distance between the eyes is scarcely if any more than the length of the 3rd antennal segment, in *auricomans* it is considerably more); clypeus with the external lateral tooth acute and prominent, the anterior border between these teeth evenly and but slightly rounded (in *crassus* these teeth are blunt and not so prominent, and the middle part of the margin between them is produced into a small rounded lobe).

Habitat.—Georgia: Oglethorpe, 1 July, 1910, 3 ♂ (the author).

Type.—*Holotype*, Cornell University, No. 147.1, paratype, No. 147.2; paratype in collection of Georgia State Board of Entomology.

Sugaring for Moths (Lepid.).

It is possible that moths, like some people, will not greatly fancy the new near-beer, in place of their old tippie of stale beer and brown sugar. So here is a new recipe and a suggestion.

While camping this summer, my wife tried to make some wild goose-berry jelly. Being a long ways from a source of supply, she used too little sugar, and the result was a sticky syrup that did not "jell." Part of it fermented, standing in a glass jar where the sun hit it. I poured the fermented goose-berry syrup down an alder, and that evening found four *Catocala*, besides several small Noctuids, on the one tree-trunk. Unfortunately, I did not have enough sugar to experiment further, but it is very likely that the fermented juice of any local fruit or berry, with a little sugar added, possesses the proper "kick" to attract moths. I had tried the regulation mixture of beer and sugar, in other years, in the same locality, and never had a single Noctuid come to the bait.—W. H. IRELAND, Maricopa, California.